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THE STAR

MOTTO: INTEREST OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
THINKING NEGRO

VOL. 3.

LOUISVILLE, KY., OCTOBER 7, 1916.

No. 10.

Democratic Campaign Opens at Strand Theatre

Packed House Listens to Great Speeches by Secretary of War Baker, Chairman Cantrell, Mayor Buschemeyer and Congressman Sherley

SECRETARY OF WAR AND MR.
SHERLEY DISCUSS THE
RECORD.

BANKING AND RURAL CREDITS
ACT AMONG ACHIEVEMENTS
REFERRED TO.

Before an audience unique in Kentucky politics, the Democratic campaign in Louisville and Jefferson county was opened last Friday night at the Strand Theatre. It was truly a representative gathering of Kentucky men and women. It was not a boisterous political meeting; rather a body of men and women such as might be expected when momentous questions are in the balance.

Throughout the addresses there were frequent bursts of applause and expressions of approval of the points made.

Secretary Baker and Mr. Sherley discussed the issues uppermost in the minds of the American people. They handled them in a manner to leave no doubt and with sufficient clearness for everyone to understand the viewpoint of the Democratic Administration.

Mr. Sherley reviewed the legislative and diplomatic record of the Wilson administration. He analyzed the banking and rural credits law in the language of the layman and declared that the motives which have stood back of every Democratic act have been those of seeking to serve the many and not the few.

Secretary Baker Speaks of War.

But I am here tonight to talk about national affairs, and I want to ask you to get as far away from the United States with me as you possibly can for a few minutes. When you are very close to things you cannot see them or you can only see one side of them. The old story of the two men sitting on opposite sides of a jug arguing about the number of handles is a perfect illustration. Neither could see the whole jug. Now let us get just as far away as we can; let us go to the moon for a minute. What would this world look like tonight to a man who stood on the tip of the moon and looked at it. Separated from these confusing things which blur the vision and distort the image he would look down and see on one side of this earth so great a desolation and slaughter as has not visited the earth since the days of the flood of Noah.

Twenty million men withdrawn from ordinary peaceful industries and occupations of life, making war upon one another on top of the earth, furrowing down into the earth, in the air and under the sea. Tens of thousands of men slain in single battles. A friend of mine returned only a few days ago from the Western battle front, and he told me that armed with passes he had gone along a place where there had recently been a battle and he found himself denied entrance at a certain wooded place, but with his passes from the highest authority he was permitted to go on. He found what he afterwards learned to be 10,000 men, all dead. Trapped in this wood and shot at with these modern machine guns like a dragon so that nobody can sustain their fiery and deadly breath.

If our eyes from the moon go from this fearful battle front to any city in Europe we find every woman dressed in black and every mother's heart with a son torn out of it. And in the pantries and larders even of the well-to-do, where there was once plenty, scarcely enough of ticketed food to sustain life, industry all diverted from productiveness and happiness to making wounds, and women whose hands were never accustomed to anything other than raising children are in the metal factories, turning out shells to feed the insatiable monsters of the battle fronts, little children who ought to be playing, gathering the flowers by the side of the village brook, who ought to be thinking of nothing seri-

ous, are doing men's work in order to spare the men for war.

Land of Milk and Honey.

Then if our eyes could turn from that spectacle and we should look from the tip of the moon to the other side of the earth, separated only by an ocean, we find a land flowing with milk and honey; every smokestack pouring out its volume rich beyond dreams and happy in every prospect. And then if we could come down from the moon what the people of the earth are talking about, we find that on that first side that every man is praying to the God of nations to send peace, and on the other side we find people gathered together in large companies to find out if we should make a change?

Hughes Does not criticize Income Tax.

He does not, however, criticize the income tax that is part of the present tariff law. We tried in this country for years to get an income tax. Every great civilized nation in the world had adopted an income tax except us. We tried and the Supreme Court said that is a fine tax, but one of the judges got sick and they asked for a rehearing and then one of the judges changed his mind over night. He was

was active and commerce abundant, and everybody prosperous, all of a sudden there would come word, as it were by wireless, that times were getting hard. A man would go to a bank to get accommodation and the president would whisper "money is scarce." The man would go back to his business and say, "I don't know why but the banker says money is getting scarce."

After a while uneasiness set in and then blighting pall would fall upon the country as it were stricken with paralysis. Hard times, struggles to get back and wise words from the present critics about the reorganization of bank laws. But since the passage of the Federal Reserve act two things have been done. The banks of this country have not been permitted to pyramid their reserves into Wall street, and currency has been made elastic. It used to be that we couldn't have any more currency unless they had government bonds which represented government debts. So no matter how much money we needed we could not issue any more than we owed. The consequence was that as soon as men wanted money to use they began to make it scarce.

place an dthis frightful slaughter went on, and I very well remember the dramatic truth of one engineer who piled his engine onto another train.

They asked him if he could explain it and he said, "Yes, I was asleep. I had been twenty hours in my engine and I fell asleep." Railroads have not been very tender in the improvement of these matters. Every improvement in railroading in this country has been forced upon them. The automatic couplers, the safety devices, the shortened hours. I am for the eight-hour law because I ride on railroads and I do not want to die on railroads. There is not the slightest doubt, my friends, that the action taken by Congress is not the end of that question. The President said in the program of legislation, that it was intended not merely to stop this strike but to make a situation of that kind impossible in the future because unnecessary. So far as I am concerned I had rather trust him to get that program through from the demonstration he has already given of what he can do than some mere crit who stands off and says, "That is not the right way to do it."

Progressive Program.

I do not know whether Mr. Hughes is opposed to the eight-hour law or not. You cannot tell what he is opposed to or what he is in favor of from what he says. If I am doing him wrong in saying he is opposed to it, I certainly do not do him wrong when I say he is opposed to the method of it.

A Voice—How about the 2-cent rate in New York?

Mr. Baker—I don't know anything about that except that Hughes vetoed that. But we got it in Ohio and it is working there now.

I have no patience with Hughes' argument that men ought to work more than eight hours because they don't use their leisure better. That is arrogant Toryism. If a man is allowed eight hours for work and eight hours for sleep and eight hours for enjoyment with his family he will learn to use it wisely if you will give him the chance.

Have you observed that this is a progressive program I have been talking about? Have you observed that I have only enumerated here the greater pieces of legislation of the Democratic Administration? Each of those I have enumerated is a triumph of statesmanship, and do you recall that these great additions to our laws, this great amelioration of our conditions have not taken place in a time of peace, but during a world war.

If when President Wilson was inaugurated some fairy had come to us and said, "Let me draw aside the veil and see what is to take place," and had drawn it aside and shown us the fields of Europe running with blood, all international avenues in such disturbed and upset condition, and after we had seen this we had been asked what prayers have you to make, would we not all have prayed that our country at the end of Woodrow Wilson's Administration might be prosperous and at peace with all the world?

If he had simply said, "Gentlemen, the whole situation is too delicate to try any experiments; don't let us rock our boat." It would have been enough to have kept peace, but in spite of that with all the uproar and upheaval, step by step our country through wise legislation, has marched into a more harmonious adjustment of our institutions and tonight we are in better shape than we've ever been.

ROScoe CONKLING SIMMONS'

Speech Had but Little Weight With
Bardstown Negroes, who are all
for Ben Johnson.

Same Old Speech Made Ten Years
Ago—Nothing Original—
Same Old Stunt.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Sept. 30.—
(Special).—"I watch the wheels of nature's mazy plan, And read the future from the past of man."—Campbell.

Your correspondent attended the speaking at which Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons spoke. It was a large crowd with a few white people in attendance. We had the pleasure of hearing Col. Simmons ten years ago, and to our surprise, he made the same speech, with but few changes. The eulogy he paid to Booker T. Washington was the same, except he had him dead this time, while before he was alive. His eulogy of Abraham Lincoln was the same. His Republican speech was the one made by Col. Robert Ingersoll, at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21, 1876.

It seems that this young man ought to have ability enough to get up an original speech, at least in the period of ten years, or learn another school boy declamation.

His applause was from the most ignorant class, who had never heard him before, pull off this "stunt." He is a pretty good medium to fool unthoughtful people. His g. o. p. dope amounted to but little.



NEWTON D. BAKER.
Secretary of War.

SHERLEY FOR EFFICIENCY IN MAIL SERVICE.

Says Day Near When Telegraph May Be Under Federal Control.

The need of the greatest possible efficiency in the postal service was emphasized last night by Representative Swagar Sherley when he predicted that the day is speedily approaching when the Federal Government will take from private interests the telegraph and perhaps the telephone lines. Mr. Sherley made this statement at the banquet of the National Association of Supervisory Post-office Employees at Hotel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Sherley pointed out that the European war had brought home in a forcible manner the intimate relation of the postal service to the American home. Interference with the service, he said, had shown the American people the importance of the post-office to them, and he urged that the various groups of employees, through their organizations, seek to improve the service wherever and whenever possible.

Postmaster E. T. Schmitt was toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by John L. Schuff, formerly postmaster at Cincinnati; Joseph S. Vick, of Syra-



HON. SWAGAR SHERLEY.

cuse, N. Y., treasurer of the association; J. Allen Leathers, assistant postmaster in the local office; George C. Burton, president of the local Federation of Post-office Clerks; Vincent C. Burke, post-office inspector in this district, and Charles S. Raidy, chairman of the local Entertainment Committee.

At its sessions yesterday the association rejected efforts to obtain indorsement of any but a noncontributory plan of retirement for superannuated postal employees. The convention adopted a motion offered by the Memphis branch to recommend the abolition of the present system of handling improperly addressed mail. It is proposed to dispense with the practice of searching through city directories and advertising through the general delivery division for persons for whom letters have been addressed incorrectly and to return them at once to the senders.



CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL CANTRELL.

quite sure it was a good tax before, but it was afterward bad. And the people lost. The Constitution forbade. Then the Democratic party started to amend the Constitution, and it was done. And in this income tax we have the first one we have really ever had. I believe in Washington's day they had a sort of income tax, and during the Civil War an income tax was passed but declared unconstitutional. But we now have an income tax laying taxes upon people's ability to pay and not the necessities of life.

They do not criticize the reserve bank act that Mr. Sherley spoke of. They don't say how, but, as Mr. Sherley said, Mr. Hughes says it must be amended. He seems to think we are not trying to elect a great statesman, but a great critic, so he says that this great bank act must be amended. Now Mr. Sherley has covered that matter and I don't want to repeat anything that he has said about that, but I want you to remember this—that for years in this country, when industry

Eight-Hour Legislation.

I was profoundly interested in what Mr. Sherley said about the recently enacted eight-hour legislation in connection with railroads. I have no apologies to make on that subject. I have been for an eight-hour day for men engaged in industrial occupations for twenty-five years and am for it now. Seventeen years ago I had occasion to make some inquiries into the subject and I found that our American railroads killed seven times as many persons as the German railroads per 1,000 passengers carried. We killed and wounded more persons on railroads than used to be killed and wounded in wars, and we did it because the men on the railroads were worked overtime. My father was a railroad physician and I used to go out with him nearly every night when there was a wreck and on examinations into the cause of them. I spent my young life with the wrecks of railroads, and I used to attend courts and hearings as to why those wrecks took

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- 4 District—Ben Johnson.
- 5 District—Swagar Sherley.
- 6 District—Arthur B. Rouse.
- 7 District—J. Campbell Cantrill.
- 8 District—Harvey Helms.
- 9 District—W. J. Fields.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS A CURSE TO THE NEGRO.

Annals of history record that every nationality and race have undergone some form of caste. The serf system has reigned from the beginning of mankind, whether in its initial form religious or the inferiority of one race to another. From Genesis to revelation the chronological records show that it existed, in some forms at all times.

After many centuries of human proscription, all races at some period, have been the victims of this stigma. Whether just or unjust, it has gone along with the evolutions in the arena of the world's progress.

These great trials seems to have been the Almighty's way of molding the persecuted races into a greater and more perfect race. The Anglo-Saxon race, now the dominant race of the world, passed through as great trials and humiliations as the Negro race is now passing through. Some were compelled to flee from their native heath and find refuge in other quarters of the world, where life would be more tolerable and liberty more abundant. Thus was America greatly largely populated, by a race of people seeking larger liberties, who have since become the bulwark and greatest supports of this great republic.

The Jews went through the most humiliating form of slavery and yet have become one of the great peoples of the earth. They still have their trials and troubles, but we do not hear of them organizing a solid vote for any one party, being made a catspaw by politicians, but they divide their vote according to the dictates of their judgment, and are a prosperous race and a progressive people.

Slavery which has been a vile traffic from the beginning of the world, being condemned by the best people of the earth in all ages, still exists in many varied forms, such as peonage, industrial slavery, etc.

After the freedom of the Negroes in the sixties, the Negro was forged to front by the Republican party, greatly to his own detriment, as well as the country at large, produced such a feeling against the Negro as a voter in the south, that it was the cause of most of the hardships and proscription imposed upon the Negro by the Southern people since that time.

The Negroes were brought here from Africa, with no characteristics of civilization. They were barbarous and almost savages. They had nothing to lose but everything to be gained, by being put into the hands of a superior race, even as slaves. After two hundred and forty years of slavery, which in time came to work an injury to both the slave and slave owner, the North and South went to war, and through this great quarrel of the white man, the Negro got his freedom.

Two men were at the helm of the two great republics—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis—both very great men. Lincoln considered it his chief duty to save the Union, and at a conference between the two great factions, sent Davis word that if he would write the word Union in his agreement the rest could be settled in his own way. But Davis expected help from Europe and refused the offer. Later the slaves were set free from military reasons.

Had the North not been defeated at Ft. Sumpter there never would have been a Negro recruited into the Northern army. The great Lincoln had the pleasure of emancipating four million Negro slaves, without homes or shelter, to live among those who had formerly owned them.

The Republican party right after the war began to teach the Negro to despise the Democratic party, telling them it was a slavery party, which was a falsehood, pure and simple. For nearly as many Democrats had fought to preserve the Union as Republicans. This hatred and antagonism between the two races in the South, finally became a curse to the Negro and a great drawback to the development of his citizenship. The Negro seldom thinks of any party issue, though it be ever so vital to him, except that connected with a race issue. And when the race issue is drawn the Negro invariably gets the worst of the fight.

Finally the Republican party became the party of the monopolists and moneyed classes—directly opposed to the best interests of the Negro—yet managing to keep his vote in the border states by appeals to his passions and prejudices.

A united Negro vote produces a united white vote, and bad feeling is unnecessarily engendered. Until the Negro cuts this galling binds of prejudice and studies the true issues of the campaign as other races do, he is doomed to political nonentity—worse than nonentity, political proscription amounting to actual punishment for his stupidity.

Take the Eight Hour and Strike legislation, which Mr. Wilson has so wisely put through Congress to the great benefit of the country, and especially the black man and the laboring man in general. The child labor law, the rural credit law, and scores of other beneficial measures, beneficial alike to the colored man as well as the white. Shall the black man be so stupid and prejudiced, that he is unable to appreciate the good the Wilson administration is doing them?

Will he continue to listen to rot and prejudice talk, or dwell on issues long since dead and buried, rather than to think of the burning issues of the present. Wall Street and the money power is dominating the Republican party now, as it has been for years. This means industrial slavery for the masses. The fight now is the Labor Unions against predatory and corrupt wealth. The fight has been going on since Bryan first ran for President, and the Wilson administration has defied Wall Street and capitalists, and given the people a wealth of legislation that will redound in great good to the masses, both black and white. The money power has become alarmed and is pouring out millions of its ill-gotten gains into this campaign to elect Hughes and defeat Wilson. But for the capitalists backing Hughes there would be no fight at all—it would be a walk-over for Wilson.

How many Negroes pay an income tax? It is a tax on the rich, enacted by the Democrats. This is another law Hughes and his crowd would like to repeal. Hughes has showed himself to be an enemy of the common people and in favor of the rich. He vetoed the income tax while Governor of New York. He vetoed a two-cent railroad fare, and is for the capitalist classes against the masses in everything. He is the most dangerous man the Republicans could have put up. To elect him would be to turn the dial hands of progress back, and fasten the grasp of monopolistic wealth upon the throats of the great common people.

Garfield Against Sectionalism.

Son of Martyred President Scores Republican Methods.

New South Not One Which Sought to Dissolve the Union.—Efforts to Befog Voters.

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 28.—Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and son of James A. Garfield, General in the Union Army and martyred President of the United States, gave out the following statement today as his protest against the Republican attempt to make sectionalism an issue:

"Representative Simon D. Fess of Ohio, is reported to have said 'had any one been so bold as to have ventured a prophesy that the time would come when the Union soldier would see the entire government which he saved under the control of the States which attempted to destroy, it would have been regarded as a candidate for the asylum.'"

The attempt to rekindle old fires of hatred between the North and the South is reprehensible in the extreme. The South today is not the South of 1861. It does not desire the return of slavery nor the dissolution of the Union. Any attempt to confuse the old and the new South is due to ignorance or to a deliberate purpose to befog the minds of voters. The South is seeking to develop its agricultural and industrial resources by the same methods as those employed in the North.

"Insofar as Southern Representatives have sought special favors for their districts, forgetful of national interests, they are blameworthy, but the prevalence of local spirit is not new. It is also a Republican failing and has been a cardinal vice of the dominant party since the first Congress. It is quite as reasonable to assert that the Republicans seek to regain political control in the interest of plutocratic government because the Congress would then hail from the chairmen of important committees of northeast section of the country as to say that the Democrats seek to retain control in the interest of the South of 1861, because the chairmen of those committees reside in the Southern States.

"The real question before the voter is whether the great problems of the day, international as well as national, will be more wisely and ably handled by continuing Mr. Wilson and his party in power or by turning the Government over to Mr. Hughes and his supporters. The records of the past eight years, not those of fifty years ago, are significant. H. A. GARFIELD."

QUITS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AFTER THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE.

W. D. Johnson, Twice Ran for Legislature in the Tenth Ward.

The political thralldom of colored people is being broken. The Negro is playing "Safety First." Former editor W. D. Johnson, the pitchfork quill driver of the Kentucky Standard, formerly of this city and Lexington, who once said in his paper: "Any Negro that would vote the Democratic ticket should be hung without trial by jury."

Former Editor W. D. Johnson, who twice ran from the Tenth ward as a candidate for the Legislature, is today one of the biggest Democrats in New York. This is an established fact that wise men change but fools never. W. D. Johnson is one of the best known Negroes in Kentucky. He has learned of the Republican party what thousands of others will learn, that is composed mostly of a great body of "hood-winkers and servants of the capitalist class.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT NEGRO DEBATE TO BE IN THE CITY.

Rev. G. Cornelius Parker of Princeton, Ky., a temperance lecturer, has accepted the challenge of Hardin Tolbert, editor of the Star, and it is expected that a large and enthusiastic audience will greet the speakers. Both ladies and gentlemen are asked to be present. National issues of the campaign will be discussed. Tolbert will give reasons why the Negro should be a Democrat, and is advocating the reelection of Woodrow Wilson and the straight Democratic ticket. Rev. Parker will give reasons why the Negro should not be a Democrat.

This meeting will be held in the court house or some of the halls. A free banquet is anticipated at the Pythian Temple after the speaking.

Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons delivered an address at Shelbyville, Friday night before the McKinley Club, in the interest of the election of Hughes and Fairbanks. A very nice crowd of Negroes was present. Mr. J. M. Glass presided over the meeting.

Prof. G. H. Baird, former professor of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort, whose residence is at Russellville. Prof. Baird is devoting this fall to speaking in the interest of Hughes and Fairbanks.

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VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Exodus of Negro Musicians.

Headed by Baby-Bobb Williams and E. O. Coleman—Miss Dolores Wilson of New York, Louisville's Great Soprano, Going Back to Chicago.

Freddie Jackson Gone; Trombonist John C. Emery Expecting to Go to Detroit—Oliver J. Coleman, Considering Detroit Also.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25.—The greatest dissatisfaction in twenty years, is at present being experienced by the colored musicians of Falls City. Unless conditions are quickly remedied there won't be a musician of ability left in Louisville. A general exodus of Louisville musicians, headed by Baby-Bobb Williams and E. O. Coleman, cornetist and pianist, respectfully, who are looking towards New York for relief. Slim salaries without any inkling of an indication of a "rise" at any time in the future, but more likely a drop or a fall, are the general causes of this dissatisfaction.

An Insight Into Some Conditions.
Very few of Louisville's musicians are able to get anything like what a musician of like ability in other cities get, from the very fact that so many "Ham-Fats" who play for a sack of tobacco and a glass of beer, have ruined the town for good musicians, to try to make a living. No positions now pay. There is not a pianist in the city of Louisville, colored, who makes \$15 per week, for his or her work. While other cities pay similar musicians of less ability as high as \$18 and \$20. There is not a cornet player in the whole city of Louisville, colored, who gets as much as \$10 per week for his work—hardly cigar and lunch money. Not a drummer gets over \$8 in Louisville. Are they bad musicians? No. The press and public proclaim them par excellence.

Those Who Are Going and Gone.
Miss Dolores Wilson, Louisville's Great soprano, going to Chicago; Messrs. Robert Williams and E. O. Coleman, cornetist and pianist, respectfully, going to New York; Freddie Jackson, accompanist-pianist, gone to Chicago; Oliver J. Coleman, Louisville's "Peerless Drummer," going to Detroit; John C. Emery, Kentucky's greatest Negro trombone player, going to Detroit; Chick Johnson, pianist, going to Chicago; Miss Nora Lyons, going to New Orleans. She is a pianist. Miss Daisy Collins, mezzo soprano, going to Chicago; Mr. Wallace Van Meter, gone to Richmond, Ind.; Tull E. Brown, concert pianist, gone to Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Spaulding, pianist, gone to Minneapolis, Minn.; Lockwood Lewis, Louisville's premier entertainer, gone to Minneapolis; Henry Grun-der, violinist, going to Williamson, W. Va.; John G. Wells, going with traveling road show.

The Case of the Dancing Classes.
None of the dancing classes in the city of Louisville, colored, pay their musicians what they should pay them, and in comparison with other smaller and larger cities of the United States. Louisville dancing classes pay their musicians \$2.50 per man in most cases, when they ought to get not less than \$3.50 and \$4.00 per man for the same amount of time and class of work negotiated.

Mt. Sterling is the only city in Kentucky that will pay colored musicians for their work, especially dancing players. Seven dollars per man per night (all night long), is what they are willing to pay for their musicians. The greatest trouble, however, is to get "in right" with the Mt. Sterling Club bosses.

How the Pythian-Palace Competition Affected the Musicians.

When the management of the Palace Theatre opened their house to the public recently, they had decided to have an orchestra to be ultimately increased to eight pieces, similar to States Theatre of Chicago. Apparently, according to the verdict of the public they "charged" too much; made more significant by the management of the Pythian Theatre "cutting down" their prices immediately so as to have an apparent advantage of the situation seemingly in their favor. Well, the Palace had to cut also—prices of admission and also cut out the musicians; now, relying wholly upon their electric piano, which has demonstrated itself as being more or less unreliable to be depended upon to furnish at all times sufficient music, thus the house and musicians and public suffers the consequences of an insufficiency of music and other evils that can be remedied.

A Striking Example and Illustration.
One of the most interesting and striking example of the situation can best be told in a short letter written back from Chicago by Freddie Jackson. The communication reads as follows: "3647 Prairie Ave., Chicago.—Prof. Coleman, care Ruby Theatre, Louisville, Ky. Hello Coleman—arrived safe and went to work the first night at \$17.50 a week. Everything is fine here. Goodbye forever." Signed Fred Jackson.

This shows what is being done and what is going to be done by many more Louisville musicians, if something doesn't happen in their favor pretty soon in the Falls City. It also shows what can be done.

GRAND JURY LIBERALLY PRAISES INSTITUTIONS.

"Never Saw Cleaner or Better Conducted Jail." Says Final Report.

Jailer Charles C. Foster "certainly believes in cleanliness first, last and all the time, for a cleaner, better conducted institution we never have seen," is the compliment paid the Jefferson county Jailer in the report of the September grand jury on public institutions, filed in the criminal court yesterday. The grand jurors professed surprise, saying the conditions surpassed anything they could have expected. The inspection was made September 19.

Owing to the brief time at their command and the shortage of automobiles at the disposal of the court, the report explains, the workhouse and the industrial School of Reform were the only other institutions visited. Both were inspected September 22. The workhouse is "in strictly first-class condition and admirably conducted by Capt. Jacobs, according to the report, while the School of Reform is declared to be in splendid shape, and, the report adds, "Supt. Brown is a man born for the position and not made."

STATE UNIVERSITY.

(Louisville News.)

Louisvillians, without regard to denominations, are interested in State University. They know it is capable of great things and they are surprised that a school so old, with a force behind it as strong as the Baptists of Kentucky should be so unprogressive. Non-Baptists and a great number of Baptists, do not know what the trouble is nor where, but it is the sincere wish of every friend of education that the trouble be found and remedied.

Many think the head of the institution is to blame. If that be so now is the time to clear the matter and start afresh.

The presidency is open. The General Association with a foresight and wisdom seldom found in great bodies, indorsed for the presidency, Dr. C. H. Parrish. This indorsement met the hearty approval of practically all non-Baptists also.

Dr. Parrish is undoubtedly the man to raise State University out of the rut and place it alongside progressive and modern schools. He has executive ability as proven in a number of important instances; he is a money-getter, and they say that is a very necessary quality for the head of such an institution; he stands high in the estimation of the whites—another qualification alleged to be needed, and he has the respect and confidence of the members of his own race without regard to denominations.

Friends of the school can not see what the Board of Trustees is waiting on when it hesitates to carry out the indorsement of the General Association as well as the general public—white and colored.

THEATRE GOSSIP.

The Palace.

The Palace Theatre, 11th & Walnut streets, is conceded by the press and public to be the finest theatre in the world among Negroes. Mr. A. B. McFee is conducting this theatre upon a high basis. It is strictly motion pictures.

The Pythian.

As usual the Pythian Theatre, through its manager, Mr. Watkins, is putting on the screen a high class of series pictures. Your patronage is always solicited at this motion picture house.

The Ruby.

Bass & Co., a home talent vaudeville company, has just closed a successful engagement at the Ruby. Mr. J. H. Price is the new manager of the Theatre. This coming week they will have motion pictures only.

B. F. Keith.

The Keith Theatre has opened their fall vaudeville for the season. This the manager guarantees to be one of the best vaudeville houses in the city. Some of the best performers are scheduled for the season.

Mr. P. W. Williams, one of Kentucky's peerless young orators among our race, is known from the Purchase to the Big Sandy. He predicts a great future for the re-election of President Woodrow Wilson, and is for the straight Democratic ticket.

HISTORY AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

(New York World.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.—Charles E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on the Declaration of In-

dependence in a campaign speech here which he delivered tonight. Mr. Hughes denounced the action of the Continental Congress on the ground that it violated the principle of arbitration.

"I stand for the principle of arbitration," he said. "It is a civilized method as opposed to the injurious contests of force, which impoverish labor and imperil social order. The essence of the matter is a fair and reasonable hearing of all parties concerned and a just determination according to the facts. It is no answer to say that the awards of arbitration are not always just."

II.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1787.—Charles E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on the Constitution of the United States a day after the convention in a campaign speech which he delivered here tonight. Mr. Hughes denounced the Constitution on the ground of sectionalism. He pointed out that a Virginia delegate named George Washington presided over the convention that framed this Constitution and that another Virginia delegate named James Madison was the guided spirit. To make a bad matter worse, the convention was influenced enormously by the writings of another Virginian named Jefferson.

Mr. Hughes showed that only one delegate from New York had signed this Constitution, but Southern States were largely represented. "We must have a national government," he said, "not a sectional government."

III.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1832.—Charles E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on the Nullification Proclamation of President Jackson in a campaign speech which he delivered here tonight. Mr. Hughes insisted that there was no crisis and that no new issue was presented by the South Carolina doctrine of nullification. "The President says of his proclamation that it is 'to meet an emergency,'" he remarked. "What emergency?"

Mr. Hughes declared that the President's action was indefensible inasmuch as there had been no public investigation into the facts. The President and the country could not know in the absence of such an inquiry whether nullification was wise or unwise. Mr. Hughes bitterly censured President Jackson for having threatened to hang John C. Calhoun, and said that if the President could override the judicial process in such fashion as we had practically reached a dictatorship on this country. Besides added Mr. Hughes, nullification ought to have been submitted to arbitration. "I believe in arbitration."

IV.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1863.—Chas. E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in a campaign speech which he delivered here tonight. Mr. Hughes emphatically denied that the judgment of society favored the emancipation of the slaves. He said the war was being fought on the issue of secession and that society had no opportunity to express its opinion on the emancipation question.

"The measure to which I allude is not, strictly speaking, an emancipation measure," he said. "It is a wage measure. Whether the Negroes are free or not, they must still work, but if they are emancipated they will demand a regular rate of pay for their labor. It is a plain proposition for a change in the wage scale."

V.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1864.—Charles E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on President Lincoln's foreign and Mexican policies in a campaign speech which he delivered here tonight. Mr. Hughes charged that the Lincoln administration had failed to protect American lives and property in Mexico, and that it had failed to prevent Great Britain from building and releasing the Confederate commerce destroyers, particularly the Alabama, which had inflicted immense damage upon American shipping.

"The President has been weak and vacillating in his dealings with Great Britain, France and Mexico," declared Mr. Hughes, "and I blush with shame." "We propose that we shall enforce American rights on land and sea," he said, "with respect to all nations throughout the world with respect to American lives, American property and American commerce. We propose to stand four-square among the nations of the earth. We have no unstated purposes. We are just plain Americans."

VI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1872.—Charles E. Hughes made an exhorting attack on President Grant and the Alabama Claims award in a campaign speech which he delivered here tonight. Mr. Hughes showed that the Alabama began its depredations in 1862 and that ten years had been allowed to lapse before a settlement was reached. The blame for this, he said, rested largely upon President Grant, who had dawdled and temporized for more than three years after taking office before forcing the claims to an issue. "We have had brave words," he said. "It is not words, but strength and resolution behind the words," that count. I believe in America First and Efficient," he added.

Mr. Hughes' voice is weak, but he intends to continue the campaign with unabated vigor.

CHAS. A. CRONAN

County Sheriff

Is a Candidate for

MAYOR

Of This City

Subject to the action of

Democratic Party.

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PHONE CITY 2413. 1029 WEST MADISON ST.
"Louisville's Piano King"
A RAG-CLASSIC PIANIST.
Leader: The Coleman Palace—Ruby Theatres Organization.

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REV. H. W. McCLELLAN, Proprietor.

DEBATE!!

Negro Democrat vs Negro Republican

Hardin Tolbert to Represent Democrats

Rev. G. Cornelius, Parker, of Princeton, to Represent
Republicans

NATIONAL ISSUES OF PRESENT CAMPAIGN

WATCH FOR DATE

Vote the Democratic Ticket

SOCIAL CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Miss Eva Scott will return to the city from Michigan this week.

The Art Club was highly entertained by Mrs. Price of Cedar street, last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Mitchel left the city this week for Detroit, Mich., where she will make her future home.

Mrs. John Spears is in the city on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. Van Parrot, who was buried recently.

Mr. Herbert Franklin of 644 S. 20th street, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Elder Bishop and daughter, little Miss Dorothy Bell, have returned from a pleasant visit to their home in Bowling Green.

Prof. James Ward, of Cincinnati, O., was in the city recently on business.

Miss Annors Simpson entertained last Tuesday evening in honor of visiting guests who were: Misses Lizzie Cleveland and Ida Mae Kelley of Ft. Hayne, Ind., and Lizzie Bedinger and Rosa White of Lexington. Covers were laid for eight.

The Phi Sigma Club gave their annual fall dance at Odd Fellows Hall.

Mrs. Booker of 1946 Cedar street, entertained Thursday in honor of her guest, Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, of Texas, with a formal reception. Members of the Chrysanthemum Embroidery Club and Cake and Ivory Club, together with other friends, were the invited guests.

Mesdames Bell Hagan and Mary Rudd spent the day last week in Bardstown. They were the guests of Miss Mary E. Rudd, who was confined to her bed on account of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Theoda Taylor of Cleveland, O., were the guests of her mother, Mrs. Emma Palmer, 432 Finzer street.

Mr. Sylvester Sanders and Miss Mariel Boone, popular young people, were quietly married in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mrs. Bessie Allen has returned from a visit to Knoxville, Tenn.

A dancing class has opened at 9th and Magazine U. B. F. Hall, each Thursday afternoon, and also one at 13th and Walnut streets each Thursday evening.

Popular and pretty Miss Edith Goodall of this city, now in Chicago, is expected to return to Louisville this week, after practically a two-months' vacation in the Windy City.

Mrs. Mary E. Reed of Bowling Green, mother of Prof. E. E. Reed, secretary of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, is in the city the guest of Prof. and Mrs. H. Clarence Russell.

The Una Voca Club gave a swell dance at 13th and Walnut Odd Fellows Temple Wednesday night. A large crowd was in attendance. Excellent music was furnished for the occasion. W. P. Hicks, Pres. Sam Thompson, Vice President, J. Bryant, Secretary, R. Dorsey Treasurer, W. C. Wrightson, Business Manager.

Rev. H. W. McClellon will take charge of the restaurant, 1014 Cedar street. Sunday meals at all hours and good service is the motto.

Mr. R. H. Ruthford, Secretary of the National Benefit Association, of Washington, D. C., was in the city on business. He delivered a lecture at the weekly meeting of the local agents, working under the direction of the branch here.

Messrs. Joe McIntoch, John Sylvester, Mack Barbers, horsemen of Lexington, are here attending the races.

Lawyer L. R. Diggs of Frankfort, is in the city on business for the U. B. F. Lodge. While here he sojourned among his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper of Louisville, Ky., motored to Chicago last week, passing through this city. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Al Henderson. John McQuaney was at the steering wheel.—Indianapolis Freeman.

General W. W. Wilson of Frankfort, Grand Chancellor J. B. Caulder, Lexington, Dr. Van J. Davis, Paducah; A. Loving, Bowling Green, and all the members except Rev. J. M. Mundy, were present at the meeting. Rent was raised on the New Century Cafe. Roof Garden, Doctors' offices, Pythian Theatre. The D. O. K. O. will run the Roof Garden the coming season; nothing but soft drinks are allowed. The New Century Cafe will conduct a palm garden where the Airdome Theatre is now, this coming season.

Col. Louis D. Smith, former trustee of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, and was appointed of the staff of Governor Stanley, and was

among the speakers for Democracy during the Goebel-Taylor episode. Col. Smith will tour Eastern Kentucky in the interest of the Democratic party. He is a resident of Frankfort, and is well known throughout the State.

Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, candidate for the Kentucky Legislature in 1917, from the Tenth ward, arrived in the city Thursday. He will make some G. O. P. speeches in the State.

Dr. E. E. Underwood of Frankfort, Supreme keeper of Records and Seals, spent a few hours in the city on business. Dr. Underwood is among the Bog Four Republicans in Kentucky.

AT THE BUCKINGHAM.

Something new at last. That is the promise of the Buckingham Theatre management on behalf of its next attraction, the "Follies of Pleasure." It is said to be abreast of the times in its presentation of a burlesque on the fads, foibles and foolishness of the day, at the same time poking fun at current dramatic successes. For the show Rube Bernstein, producer and manager, has written a new book entitled, "The Girl From Broadway," in which the last trace of plot is shed, continuity and symmetry of design are thrown to the winds and melody reigns supreme. Everything gives place to a bustling, rapid form of amusement. It is described as a "bewildering entertainment, noisy at times and strenuous, but full of infinite variety and replete with flippancies and light humor."

The cast is a formidable one, and it is reported that Mr. Bernstein has enlisted most of the pretty girls from Broadway. Some of the more prominent entertainers are: Clyde J. Bates, Fred Bulla, Tom McKenna, Violet Hilson, Dot Lighthouse and Audrey Lee. The star is Mae Mills who is without an equal in the devilment line. She is the original "Ballin'" the Jack girl, and in the "Follies of Pleasure" has a new song that she renders in a very original manner.

The show comes in two parts, one showing a hotel cabaret and the other the seashore. They are elaborately staged and costumed. Several interesting vaudeville specialties are introduced, while the musical numbers are new and tuneful. Modern dances by the Whirl Wind Millers, is one of the big acts of the offering.

The "Follies of Pleasure" will be at the Buckingham Theatre all next week starting with the matinee tomorrow.

A mass meeting at the "Y" Sunday afternoon for the purpose of electing delegates to the Equal Rights Congress at Washington, D. C., October 4-7. This congress will assemble for the purpose of looking forward to the colored people's interests throughout the nation. The thoughtful citizens of Louisville have made a good choice. For the first time they relegated the mossback leader, Dr. W. T. Merchant, to the rear, and selected your progressive men who take an interest in public affairs, regardless of who is at the helm. Dr. A. C. McIntyre, president of the Falls City Medical Association, one of the largest bodies of its kind in the country, and president of the branch organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Wm. Warley, an energetic and thrifty young man, has given his time and means to public uplift, is one of the two to go to the National Equal Rights Congress. They are the public's servants and it is up to the public to help the cause by giving your means, according to what you are able to give. It is too worthy a cause to say no to, unless you are really stranded.

ONE COUNTRY.

After all,
One country, brethren! We must
rise or fall
With the supreme republic. We
must be
The makers of her immortality—
Her freedom, fame,
Her glory or her shame;
Liegemen to God and fathers of
the free!

After all—
Hark! From the heights the
clean, strong clarion call.
And the command imperious:
"Stand forth,
Sons of the south and brothers
of the north;
Stand forth and be
As on soil and sea—
Your country's honor more than
empire's worth!"

After all,
'Tis Freedom wears the love-
liest coronal;
Her brow is to the morning; in
the sod
She breathes the breath of pa-
triot; every clod
Answers her call
And rises like a wall
Against the foes of liberty and
God!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Seventeen Reasons Why Negroes Should Vote for the Democratic Ticket.

No. 1. Negroes of Kentucky should on November 7, vote the straight Democratic ticket by stamping under the rooster. First, because the Democratic party represented by President Wilson, is the Party of Peace, Prosperity and the Full Dinner Pail; and the latter affects the Kentucky Negroes along about January in the dead of winter, more than any of Uncle Sam's people.

No. 2. Because the President has kept as many Negroes in jobs at Washington as he possibly could, and, in face of violent opposition on part of the Vardeman-Hoke Smith element of the Democratic party.

No. 3. President Woodrow Wilson is Labor's friend. Therefore he is bound to be a friend of the Negro, as most Negroes are laboring men.

No. 4. Because a Democratic Congress will back up the President's Labor Legislative program that is ultimately bound to do the Negro much good, as he is a laboring man.

No. 5. Because the Democratic Administration has put upon the statute books more constructive legislation than the Old Log Cabin party has put upon the books in a whole generation.

No. 6. Because the Progressive and all thinking Negroes are now-a-days voting the Democratic ticket.

No. 7. Because the Republican party is more and more, year after year, forsaking the Negroes of the Grand Old Commonwealth of Kentucky.

No. 8. Because some of the best friend the Negroes have in the State of Kentucky are staunch Democrats, of the white race.

No. 9. Because the Democratic Negroes of Louisville and Jefferson county are going to roll up a big vote in the direction, and aiding in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic Congress in both branches, and an unprecedented prosperity from 1916-20.

No. 10. Because the conditions of today are quite different to that back in 1865.

No. 11. Kentucky Negroes should vote the Democratic ticket because "wise men change, but fools never."

No. 12. Because the Negroes are doing better now than at any time since Lincoln's day and the fearful scenes of slavery days.

No. 13. Because the Hon. Woodrow Wilson is a peace-loving man and the Negroes of the grand Old Commonwealth of Kentucky are a peace-loving people, and are playing "Safety First."

No. 14. Because the Democratic party gave to the Kentucky Negro their only State Institution of learning, situated at Frankfort, Ky.

No. 15. Because the Republican party has gone to sleep regarding the interests of the Negroes of Kentucky, saying, "O, well; the Negroes don't and won't vote anything, but the Republican ticket, anyhow."

No. 16. Because the Hon. President Woodrow Wilson would be deeply gratified with the Negroes aiding to make that Kentucky Democratic majority more than 50,000 in November.

No. 17. Because the Negroes of Kentucky are going to cast their lot with the "winners" instead of the "losers" this time. The Star and the Democratic Negroes of Louisville and Jefferson county are also going to be found among the "winners," which the Democratic party, with President Woodrow Wilson at its helm, cannot be ashamed of and are bound to feel proud of—as they wake up in the morning of November 8, reading the newspaper headlines: "Kentucky Goes Democratic by 60,000 majority; the Negro vote a Decisive Factor."

HARDIN TOLBERT,
Pres. Negro Jefferson County Club.

That liquor should be sold is bad enough, but that for the sake of a paltry revenue, the state should become the partner of the liquor seller—that is a bargain worse than that of Ezeor Judas.—Horace Greeley.

I wonder if we know him. A very bald-headed man was on the train just in front of a nervous Texan. Every few minutes he would vigorously scratch his rim of hair.

This exasperated the Texan very much and he finally leaned forward and said, "Say, pard, if you will drive them out in the open I will help you kill them."

LACK OF RACE PRIDE AMONG NEGROES.

We are very sorry indeed to have to state that Mr. Willis Burton has closed the Gem Theatre in this city, and has gone into the same business in Cleveland, O. Mr. Burton's reason for the change was that he did not get the support of his race. When it is taken into consideration that the Negro population in Lexington is between 14,000 and 15,000, and that the Gem was run upon as high a plane as any other one in Lexington, and was also the only Negro playhouse in the city, it proves beyond any question or doubt that the Negroes of Lexington as a whole are absolutely void of race pride or race interest.

Some one may say that this is not a true test. But we say that there are enough Negroes who frequent the Jim Crow department in the white theatres of our city to make it possible for the establishment of four or five Negro theatres in this city.

What makes it more ridiculous is that these frequenters are not what are called the lower class of Negroes, but on the contrary they are our school teachers, business and professional men and women, posing as society leaders, who willingly plant themselves down in the segregated white man's theatre, rather than patronize their own.

We believe it is the proper thing to Jim Crow this kind of Negroes, for if a man or woman has no race loyalty, he or she is not only unfit to be a leader of our race, but also unfit to sit on the same seat with decent people, white or black.

To say that the Negroes of Lexington are far behind their brothers in other cities, is putting it very broad; but we have been in position to know whereof we speak. The time has come for a no-account community, with a no-account set of Negroes in it, to be exposed to the world, in order that those who are doing things to advance the race may know their worthlessness, and not use up any time with them. What good is a teacher to our race who feels that the Negro in business has nothing good enough for him or her? What will our race be when the young men and women whom they teach, grow up?

The Negro race is the only race on earth that would allow a teacher over their young who did not possess enough race pride to teach it to their children by precept and example.

What good is a leader among us who poses as such only to boost his own personal business, doing this to the extent that he gets his living out of such leadership, but cannot find a Negro paper big enough for him to read, nor a Negro shoe-store with a shoe to fit him, nor a Negro grocery with anything that he can eat? The Negro is plenty good enough for him to get his money from, but too small for him to spend it with.

There are Negroes in Lexington in most every kind of business, but—excepting the church—there is only one that gets enough of the Negro support to scarcely keep open its doors. This business is the undertaker's. The reason for the existence of this business is that the white undertakers will not bury a Negro. If they would, there would not be a Negro undertaker in Lexington.

If Negroes were allowed to go to white churches, there would not be a Negro preacher in Lexington with a job.

Now this is a very bad state of affairs existing among the Negroes of Lexington; but these statements are facts.

The Negro race will never amount to anything in this city, nor will they ever be in position to command the respect of white people, nor will they deserve it, until we clean out the hypocrites, and associate ourselves with only the true and tried lovers of the race, and are taught and led by them.—Lexington News.

THE NEGRO VOTER.

Sharing an opinion—much comment is being offered the country over, regarding the apparent semblance of independence, which is manifested on the part of the Negro voter. There is nothing passingly strange about this. It comes with the evolution of affairs. Just as all other things evolve. The times change and we change with them. Certainly this would not seem to be any marked disposition on the part of the Negro voter to forsake the Republican party as a party. If that were true then, the fact that thousands of Republicans, who voted the progressive ticket, might be classed as other than Republicans. The tendency of the politically, is more and more toward the consideration of the man and the principal involved than anything else. All other people vote where their strength will get them the most. They do this, both individually and collectively. The Irish votes where his vote gets the Irish the most. The Jew and the German do likewise, and are not criticised, but the very minute a colored man sees fit to step aside and cast his vote, even in municipal affairs for other than a regularly prescribed ticket, he is a renegade and a scoundrel as well as an ingrate. This at once, denies the fact that the Negro

votes has any brains, or that he is capable of exercising his franchise to his own advantage. Personally we are Republican, but by what right do we assume that we should fall out with our brother in black, simply because he sees fit to vote, say, the Progressive, the Socialist or even the Democratic ticket, providing of course, he does so from principle and not for mercenary motives. This is his prerogative under the constitution. That is his inherent right as a man. That is the privilege granted to him by his Maker or directing his own destiny, whether it be political or otherwise. If the Negro is to ever be a man capable of electing for himself, it would seem that the time is at hand. The same rule that holds good for the Negro in one community may not hold good for him in another, and there is no sane reason why, we should hold that he should hold that he should exactly comport his views with ours, to his own detriment, simply to conform to our way of thinking. The time has come, and is here, when we must be broader than this; when we must accord to the other fellow the right to exercise his own mind, as long as it is within the confines of law, order and decency, and not condemn him, simply because he refuses to think, go as we go and act as we act.—Forum.

Mr. Hughes is a Northern man of sterling honesty, but he knows nothing about Negroes, and he has neither time nor inclination to learn. His final conclusions concerning them were made twenty or thirty years ago. Since that time he has neither examined these conclusions nor is there any reason to suppose that he will. Under ordinary circumstances the Negro must expect from him, as chief executive, the neglect, indifference and misunderstanding that he has had from recent Republican presidents.—The Crisis Magazine, New York.

A REMINISCENCE.

Maria Atwood.

While sitting here alone tonight,
I find my thoughts are bound to
roam;
I'm thinking of a spot so bright,
In yonder humble childhood's home.
We children loved to gather there,
It was the hour of evening prayer.

For we were taught, while in our
youth,
A heavenly Father's tender care,
We early learned to love the truth,
No criticism entered there.
His right it was to point the way,
Our right to cheerfully obey.

Each one in turn has left that home
To face life's stern realities,
With firm resolve, what ere may come,
Our friend on high we'll try to
please,
And while we trust Him and obey,
We need not fear the coming day.
The Lord has led, O bless His name!
And now full sixty years have gone;
His tender care is just the same.
Loved ones have gone, and I'm
alone;
Yet not alone, for He is near,
While trusting Him I do not fear.

When at the age of nineteen years,
I took on me those solemn vows;
The thought of God dispelled my fears,
And to Him still my spirit bows.
He taught me then to do His will,
I find His grace sufficient still.

Our Church is not what it was then;
Oh, where is now the living fire?
We seldom hear the glad, Amen!
That made our hearts to heaven
aspire.

Send back, send back, those good old
days,
When hearts were filled with humble
praise.

Come home, O Church of God, come
home,
Give up your fashion and display,
And humbly seek through days to
come
His face and favor every day,
Oh learn of Him the narrow road,
That leads us to His blest abode.

Old fog? no, not that at all;
When you remember what you said,
When you obeyed the Master's call,
And fashion at His feet was laid,
You meant it then, how is it now?
Have you been true to every vow?

While some may choose to go astray,
And follow every foolish fad,
We'll take the good old-fashioned way
That made the holy prophets glad.
If we walk in the path they trod,
We'll find the way that leads to God.

My Savior, who bore all the shame,
When He died on the cross for me,
Is coming back His own to claim,
And I would in that number be,
If I'll obey and love Him still,
He'll welcome me, I know He will.